60

197 *Rakh* (*Salvadora persica* L.) is a very popular fodder with camels
314 and is found in abundance in the Wadi Maseila; it is also fairly
246 common round Du'an but practically non-existent to the north of Shibam. Goats do not eat it. It also provides the Beduins with their favourite toothsticks.

Khuwcira, a small plant (*Cassia obovata* Coll.), is very popular with both camels and goats. There are of course many other plants on which they graze.

Manufacturing Industries.

496 Minor Industries include the extraction of simsim oil with camel
262 mills. In Mukalla there is a large oil factory with 31 compart-
249 ments in each of which a camel turns the usual primitive wooden machinery for expressing the oil from sesame seed. The oil extracted by this primitive process is much more popular for food that that extracted by modern machinery. It is considered much
[231] sweeter. The residue forms a cake which is fed to camels.

339 There are kilns for lime-burning immediately to the east of
438 Mukalla and in many other places. In particular most excellent
353 lime is made in Seiyun and Tarim. This is applied as a plaster to the interiors of the houses and polished with smooth flints till it resembles marble.

28 Hides from the interior are tanned in Mukalla but none is exported. At Gheil ba Wazir I saw a leather-worker using Mukalla-tanned skins. Skins are also tanned in Shibam. The dyeing of cloth, weaving, and mat-making are other minor industries. Shihr in particular is well known for its beautiful
323 weaving. There are potteries in many places, and I saw the process
326 in Gheil ba Wazir. There are also good workers in silver at Gheil ba Wazir, Shihr and Mukalla.

Fisheries.

228 The manufacture of fish fodder and manure and the preparation
251 of dried fish is a large industry of the coastal area. From an
262 export point of view, fish products come third in importance. They
231 are :—

438 *Sifa* (fish oil). Not much of this is made in either Mukalla or Shihr. The bulk is imported from the Mahri coast.

Wazīf (dried *'aid* and other small fish). A great quantity of this is prepared in Mukalla and still more in Shihr. The sea is alive with these small fish, the catching and preparing of which gives work to many hundreds of fishermen. In both Mukalla and Shihr there are godowns for these fish which are stored before being taken to the interior for manure, camel fodder, or human consumption. The very small *'aid* fish are used for manure only, but the larger ones are eaten uncooked

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
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the sights of Aden is the tunnel, about 350 yards in length, which runs under the Mansūri hills and connects the town with the isthmus. *Tawāhi*, the port, lies immediately to the east of Steamer Point, and is practically a new and prosperous-looking town consisting largely of fair-sized stone houses, nearly all of which are double or treble storied. Here are good hotels, a police station, a court-house, a local post and telegraph office, military establishments of various kinds, a hospital, the offices of the great steamship companies, and the offices of the port authorities, and here also are situated the great coal wharves and the landing and other piers. On a conical hill about a quarter of a mile from the post office stands the station flagstaff, and near this the road crosses the spur on which the barracks are situated. After traversing a plain of about 500 yards in extent in a south-westerly direction, the road terminates on Ras Tarshein, the most westerly point of the peninsula, on which are built the Residency and the quarters of the officers of the Royal Artillery.

Aden has two hospitals and three dispensaries for the civilian part of the population. Separate military hospitals are maintained for the garrison. Until recently land in the Settlement was not sold: sites for building and gardens were granted in perpetuity, and sites for stacking coal and salt, for beaching boats, for ships, workshops, &c., were given on leases for a term of 99 years on payment of quit rent. Since 1911, land for building, agricultural, or other purposes is ordinarily to be granted on lease, but may be disposed of otherwise at the discretion of the Resident. Land on the foreshore of the harbour can be granted only with the sanction of the Government and on such terms as it may prescribe in each case.

The roads in and around Aden are not good in general; they are narrow with steep gradients, and though there is plenty of rock in Aden, good stone for metalling purposes is difficult to obtain and there is but little soil for binding purposes. They are, therefore, very gritty and easily crumble. Aden has no railways, but it is unrivalled for its telegraphic facilities with all parts: there are direct cables with Bombay, Zanzibar, Perim, and Suez, and indirectly therefore with all parts of the world. The telegraph station is on Ras Boradli.

2. **Sheikh 'Othmān** is a thriving and populous town, situated six miles north by west of Aden and two miles beyond the Aden troop lines at Khōr Maksar: it is reached by a broad carriage-road. The town contains several large caravanserais, some European houses, and some bungalows and gardens. There are about 15 wells of brackish water and of unlimited supply, some of which